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In chap. v, 14 pages, entitled "Human Fossils and Geological Chronology," the author presents a comparison between the mammalian remains and stone artifacts. The chapter is misnamed.

Chap. vi, "Human Evolution in the Light of Recent Discoveries," is the last chapter, and occupies 21 pages. In this very interesting chapter the author presents his own view that the Neanderthal type of man became extinct. He presents Klaatsch's diphyletic theory that there was an ancestor common to the orang-utan and Aurignac man, and another ancestor common to the gorilla and Neanderthal man. He also suggests Schliz' polyphyletic scheme with its four human stocks—as Neanderthal, Cro-Magnon, Engis, and Truchère-Grenelle types.

It is certain that no one has written a better book covering this field; and it is believed a better one could not be written in so small a compass; there is not one word of padding in it. As highly as I know how, I recommend the little book.

ALBERT ERNEST JENKS

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*New Zealand.* By HON. SIR ROBERT STOUT, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Chief Justice, and Formerly Premier, of New Zealand; and J. LOGAN STOUT, LL.B., Barrister of the Supreme Court of New Zealand. Cambridge, 1911. Pp. 185; 19 illustrations, and an index.

This little book brings nothing new to the careful student of New Zealand, but it is an excellent summary for the lay reader.

There are six chapters. The first one, unentitled, presents in 25 pages the essential geographic, physiographic, and climatic factors. A few paragraphs are given to the agricultural, zoöcultural, and forest resources; and a few pages to the white people of New Zealand.

Chap. ii is 46 pages long, and is given to "Early History." The very interesting statement is there made that recent researches in the *Bibliothèque nationale* in Paris have shown that at the time the Britisher, Captain James Cook, was at anchor on the east coast of New Zealand taking possession of the islands on behalf of His Majesty, a French vessel under command of De Surville was at anchor on the west coast. The long warfare between the natives and the British is presented in what seems to me an exceptionally fair manner; and the man who loves the savage because of his manhood feels just pride in the heroism of the Maori who, when asked to surrender in the face of sure defeat, replied: "We will fight on, forever, and ever, and ever."

The third chapter, "The Maori," has 24 pages. Much emphasis is laid on the Aryanization aspect of the natives—they are either Aryans ethnically or were early Aryanized by culture. Mr. Percy Smith's theory of oceanic migrations is accepted by the authors.

Chap. iv, of 34 pages, deals with the government. First the historical development of government is briefly sketched, then the general government, local government, and judiciary follow; while a succinct sketch of education completes the chapter.

Fifty pages are all too short for the summary of social, labor, and land legislation published as chap. v. The historic growth of much of New Zealand's famous "new" legislation is sketched.

Only three pages are given to the sixth and last chapter, called "The Outlook." In those few words there is written again the story of the making of the *American* pioneer out of the conservative Britisher. I quote a sentence which would be as true of us as of the New Zealander:

New Zealanders . . . are more readily influenced by new ideals of social duty than those who live under the domination of ancient institutions. . . . Free and untrammled, they hear the primitive call of brotherhood, learnt in the pioneer fight shoulder to shoulder in a new land. . . . They are alert and intelligent. Optimistic and cheerful, they are armed with the sword of hope and the shield of faith.

The authors believe the New Zealanders will found a noble race,

With the flame of freedom in their souls,  
And the light of knowledge in their eyes.

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*Génie individuel et contrainte sociale.* Par LUCIEN ARRÉAT. Paris:

Giard et Brière, 1912. Pp. 133. Fr. 2.

The old question, Which is more responsible for social achievement, individual initiative or social control? is done over anew in this brochure, and the illustrative matter is rather interestingly handled. The outcome of the discussion is not radical. The individual initiates all social changes, but the individual is a social product and social change occurs only in an environment well prepared for it. Indeed, the author's emphasis is rather on the side of the molding and constructive environment. Science is valuable to the individual, not for any view of life it gives but for the control over life which it affords! The "view" comes from religion and philosophy, which build the individual but which